2531 THAT TO 1-

Chie ming nam wick

Xuán và xin có một bài ca, Gôi chúc đông bào cá nước ta: Chồng Mỹ hai miền đậu dẫnh giới, Tin mùng tháng trận nó nhy hoạ!

Hickor 1967

Se Charles

These verses composed on the coming of spring
I present to all my countrymen:
In both North and South, let them hit the Yanks hard
And let victories blossom!

Ho Chi Minh

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM COURT Jan. 2

No 91

4th Year

INFORMATION WEELY - E. O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street - Hanol - 9. R. V. - 1el. 384



President Ho Chi Minh end General Vo Nguyen Giep visit en air-defence unit,

W Fo

E are living in epic times.
For two years 1000, we have
for two years 1000, we have
toom standing up to American
imperialism. For two years
now we have been fighting in
South Vistnam against an
American sapetitionary corp,
and troops of U.S. satisfilies;
for two years, U.S. air and
noval reads against the D.R.V.
Awar grown in scope. And yet,
it is our adversary who has
billets the dust.

Hill a milli in enercy treops, among flew 120,000 GLz, among flew 120,000 GLz, has been but unt of action by the LAF, since the massive introduction of American troops in July 1055; this has shaltered the drown of the Pentagon of saving the Saigon regime and its army from discussion of "shoulde U.S. air supermany" has been replored with the downing of one 1,500 American alerent intro years of the same property in the present the same property in the same property in the present the same property in the present the same property in the same proper

The most secong bombing have prevented author our vertilence from graining stronger more our production from more our production from increasing. While fighting forcety, the purple flue Designation of the Designation of th

fields yield increased output. No rise in the prices of areas. No rise in the prices of areas. No rise in the prices of areas. The price of the pric

It is encouraging to see that, for from kempering our progress toward socialism, American escalation has only stimulated our will to strengthen our economic and military potential, the guaranted of our victory.

The aim of the Pentagon, ax and the D.R.V. Book los the Stome Age". But, contensy to their expectations, far from falling back, we have born marching firmly forward. Their jets close testifies to the juility of U.S. war plans.

OF THE NEW YEAR

by HONG CHUONG

Best Wishes

for 1967

VIFTHAM COURIER

(Continued page 2)

(Continued from page 1)

ORF INN visitors who has come to our country and, prompted by curiosity of prompted by curiosity or onguish, saught to know how two could "survive" under this delaye of fire, have mannimusty recognised that we are 'living' in the normal sense of the word, better still, that we are living "decently". There is nothing extragalizary in that I it is enough that one should be recoved and know should be recoved and know. shinted or resolved and know to defend one's right to live, that one should be resolved and know how to fight. For our beloved fatherland, which has undergone so much suf-fering, we are ready to shed our blood to repel the invasion. Our secret lies in our love for this land soahed with the blood and streat of 20 many generations, for these moun-tains, rivers, shies, seas and subsoil which contain so much wealth. This is the legitimal feeling of a sovereign people for whom, as President Ho Chi Mink said, "nothing is more precious then independence and-freedom". There lies the secret of our strength, the moti-

This love for the fatherland, under the present circumstances of course requires courage. But courage alone is not enough to win victory. One must also know how to fight. The infallible weapon in our hands is people's warfare. We have found combut methods that fit our quali ties, climate and terrain that neutralize and limit to the ulmost any advantages—which can only be relative and temporary—the enemy may have. Beller still, we have succeeded in imposing these methods on our enemy, forcing him to fight on terrain and in conditions of

We have checked our ferocious enemy, for we are fully aware of our streigth and weaknesses as well as of his. We have concentrated our efforts on our strong points and struck hard at his weak boints, and by so doing have cracked his giganti nilitary machine

This knowledge of American imperialism, of such vital importance in our era, has been brought to us by circumstances. One can test the strength of a wrestler only by grabbing him. It is through fighting American imperialism that w have measured its real strength And once we have done this, our resistance for national salration can only end in victory

O tilk strength lies in the cause, just as the Amer-



is their Achilles' heel. We are not saying that the American soldiers don't know how to fight: like soldiers the world over, they can hold a gun and pull-its trigger. But for whom are they fighting? against whom? and for what purposes?— these are questions which, like all soldiers, they will inevitably ask themselves. The answers of as inemsered. In a answers of the Pentagon have never convin-ced them or proved to be decep-tive. Twenty two years ago, when they landed on the beaches of Normandy, they were full of zeal and ardour, proud to defend freedom against fascism. Now, Americans are vishing their lives slogging through the hostile jungle of the Western High Plateaux or flying over the D.RV, whose anti-aircraft defence is "the most dense and effective of all times", as recognised by many of them.
The security of the United
States is in no way threatened
either by the South Vielkamesh people's struggle against the dictatorship of a Diem or a Ky or by the building of a dam, a factory, a school, a hospital, or a hindergarten in North

What about the American What about the American people? It is obvious that, careying on their show'ders the
burden of this cost'y and
abisnd war, they wouldn't let
themselves be indefinitely lookd by their government. The day
will some when they will say to
Johnson and his gang:
"Stop?".

The other side has warned

us that we should not delude ourselves on the importance of public opposition in the United States to the Pentagon's war. It is not in our habit to nur-ture illusions. Having full confidence in surselves, we think that the defeat of the Yankees in Vietnam will essentially be the result of our own efforts. But we have every reason to believe that the American people have enough courage and windom to courage and wisdom to protest against the sending of their sons to a useliss death

EVERY time the Pentagon is about to carry out some evil design, Washington talks peace. But only willing dapes let themselves be taken in.

Due people love peace, But

question is not: war or peace, but independence or foreign domination, freedom or slavery. We prefer death to serfdom. We love peace but we do not four war. To win inde-pendence and freedom for our country, we won't shrink from five, ten or twenty years of war. What in essential for us is to drive out all aggressors.

Some have insinuated that the present conflict stems from the fact that war is familiar to us! This hind of reasoning is preposterous, for nobody has sver grown accustomed to death. We are fighting because we love our country, and that is where our country, and that is tonere our boundless spirit of sacrifice and fighting resolve stem from. The certainty of our victory rests on our confidence in our arms and our brains, on our con-fidence in man. However fierce the fighting may grow, our optimism and enthusiasm cannot be impaired. On the contra-ry they will grow ever stronger, and it is our adversary who has shown many a sign of "loss of confidence".

Instead of tears in our eyes, foreign visitors have seen smiles on our lips. Why have American atrocities failed to draw sobs from our breasts? It is because eyes out, only to realise that tears could never break fetters years, we have been fighting for it. We know that independence and freedom are not alms that one receives through charity, but must be won through hard struggle, by shrd-ding one's blood if necessary.

N that quasicr-of-a-entury figit, we have endured many hearhips and much mourning. But in 1044-1045, during the last months of the colonial period, famine carried of over two million of our comparisois. So many men without limiting of consolution without comparisois. and occases we accepted peace without thinking of resolutely defending our right to live. In that single calamity we lost more people than during the last twenty years, when "our last tuenty years, when "our war" was there to protect us. How could we, in those conditions, bow to American dictates and return to peace in serf-

prace, for us, is only conceivable in independence and we are fighting ducrican in-freedom. For us, the burning perialism, thereby finding our-

- fo

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION

On December 28, 1966 the P.R. of China made another successful muclear test. On this occasion, President Ho Chi Mink; the Chairmen of the Standing Bureau of the National Assembly Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong, sent a message to Chairman Mao Tsa-tung and the Ceniral Committee of the Chinase Community Party.

"This year, China has carried out three successful nuclear tests... It is a great encouragement to the Victanances people now fighting against US. sagression, for national salvation, and to all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are valiantly atrugging for national liberation. It is a great contribution to the defence of world peace."

selves in the van of the peoples' fight against that hated inter-national gendarme. We haven't asked for this konour, but we shall fulfil our mission.

More than six centuries ago, when the "civilized world" did not even know about the existence of what was to become the American continent, our fore-fathers found themselves facing fainers jound themselves fating a similar situation. It was in the days when Gengis Khan and his descendants had seized the immense territory that the immense territory that stretched from the shore of the Pacific to the heart of Europe. Their horses were drinking in the Danube and grazing in Persian fields, and China had fallen into their hands: Three times they invaded our country, three times they were repelled by our ancestors under the com mand of the national hero Tran

It is common knowledge that because Hitler was not checked in Spain and at Munich, World War II broke out Ai present, by defeating Johnson and his gang on the first rungs of their criminal escalation, we are shedding our blood for the

defence of universal peace. Pre-sident Ho'Chi Minh has said : "For the defence of the independence of our fatherland and for the fulfilment of our obligation to the peo-ples struggling against U.S. imperialism, our peo.de and army, united like one man, will resolutely fight till complete victory, whatever the sacrifices and hardships

WE are fighling arms in hands. We are also engaged in production work so that the building of our country should not be interrupted. While fighting against U.S. aircraft we plant against U.S. average we poatst rice and cotton raise cattle and dig canals, build factories and roads. Under the delage of U.S. bombs, tife continues unabated. We carry on our studies and sing joyful songs. Near anti-aircraft batterie roses blossom. Love receives its rightful due. Crèches and hindergartens continue to be built.

If necessary, our children will take over our tash,

The Warmongers Keep Talking About Peace

OR over one year now, public opinion herpublic opinion has been so doused with the White House's professions of "peace" and "negotiations" that it has grown tired of them. The only fact that the United States leaders have had come back to the same theme and use each time a new wording suffices to show that their hypocritical protestations have not yielded the effect expected by the strategists of the by the strategist State Department.

On behalf of his govern ment the United States de legate, Arthur Golberg, pre-sented his "three points" to the United Nations General Assembly on September 22 last, presumably as a reply to President de Gaul-Phnom Penh speech Ever since, one witnesses a noisy, well-synchronized propaganda campaign, the spec-tacular tours made by Dean Rusk, McNamara and Harriman, Golberg's persevering démarches, all that aimed at throwing a strong light on the U.S. "good-wilt". Some people even speak of a new American "initiative".

If this turns out to be true, the new "initiative"

serve more as a camouflage for fresh war plans than for the promotion of peace a thing transparent in the light of facts. Since the Manila Conferen

ce only, in which to everyone's knowledge, Washington played the role of a wire-puller, the U.S. imperialists have sent to South Vietnam some 40,000 G.I.'s, faising the effectives of their expeditionary force in our country to over 370,000 men. They have also brought in They have also brought in numerous military planes. In the China Sea and the Bac Bo Gulf the 7th Fleet has been reinforced by new units, among them the cruiser aircraft carrier Enterprise. At the same time they have been preparing for the trans-fer of B 52's from Guam to Sattahip, Thailand; some sources say that this move has already been effected and that these super-hombers will shortly come into opera-tion from the new base, much nearer to Vietnam For his part, Johnson stated in October that he would need about fifteen billion dollars more for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1967.

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S

MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ON the occasion of the New Year, I would cordial wishes for peace and happiness.

The Vietnameze and American peoples should have lived in peace and friendship, But the Government has brazenly sent over 400,000 troops along with thousands of aircraft and hundreds of warships to wage aggression on Vietnem. Night and day it has used napalm bombs, toxic gas, fragmentation bombs and other modern weepens to massacre our people, not sparing even old persons, women and children; it has burnt down or destroyed villages and towns and perpetrated extremely savage crimes. Of late, U.S. aircraft have repeatedly bombed Hanol, our beloved capital.

It is because of the criminal war unleashed by the U.S. Government that hundreds of thousands of young Americans have been

drafted and sent to a useless death far from their homeland, on the Vietnamese battlefield. In hundreds of thousands of American families, parents have lost their sons, and wives their husbands.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Government has continually clamoured about "peace negotiations" in an attempt to deceive the American people and the other peoples of the world. In fact it is daily expanding the war.

The U.S. Government wrongly believes that with brutal force it could impose on our people a surrender. But the Vietnamese people will never submit. We love peace, but it must be genuine peace in independence and freedom. For independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight the U.S. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be.

Who has caused these sufferings and mourn ings to the Vietnamese and American peoples It is the II S rulers The American people have realized this truth. More and more Americans are valiently stending up to a vigorous struggle demanding that the American Government respect the Constitution and the honour of the United States, stop the war of aggression in Vietnem and bring home all U.S. 1500ps.

I warmly welcome your just struggle and thank you for your support to the Vietnamese people's patriotic fight.

I sincerely wish the American people many big successes in their struggle for peace, democracy and happiness.

Hanos, December 23, 1966

bassies

houses charred, cultural un- nation that I condemn the

Chinese and Rumanian em-

"It is with extreme indig

American imperialists for having denied their shameful

WASHINGTON LIES:

FOREIGN WITNESSES OF RECENT AMERICAN RAIDS ON HANOI

Many foreign writers and journalists touring the D.R.V. have witnessed the bombing raids by American planes on Hanoi proper and periphery. Following are some testimonies :

THEY deay. They lie. I saw with my own eyes and right after "But Hanoi, an age-old the attack on December 13 a populous quarter just bombpopulous quarrer just bomo-ed by them. 300 houses of workers reduced to ashes. They used their wealth to sow misery and put their

With the fresh influx of

American and other troops, and of a considerable war material, the Pentagon has run

headlong into the second dry

headong into the second my-season counter-offensive plan: increase of combat operations, massive bombings by H.52's, execution of the plan for the "pacification" of wide

the "pacification" of wide rural regions, U.S. troops' penetration into the Meliong

delia, etc. In North Vietnam meanwhile, criminal bom-bings are being unremittingly

ster ped up; striking particu

larly at populated areas. Most erious was the bom-bing of Hanoi city and Gia

bing of Hamot city and Van Lam. Yen Vien and Van Dien, the D.R.V. capital's subarbs. This was the highest step so far in the "escala-tion" war as it struck at the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and

the most cynical, too, as it

the great cynical, too, as is but at populous quarters, even that of foreign embar-sies, causing many victims among the civilians. This constitutes one of the gravest violations of the 1934 Geneva

Agreements on Vietnam and

Simultaneously the American imperialists are inten-

silying the war in Laos and bave deliberately committed

further armed provocations against the Kingdom of

about "peace" and "nego-

a smokescreen to cover up
its plans for the stepping
up and extension of the war

in Vietnam. By his own deeds, L.B. Johnson gives the lie to his words. In its

issue of December 15, 1966, The New York Times deplored

VIETNAM COURIER

ambodia. Thus, Washington's talk

international law.

the "pacification rural regions,

"But Hanoi, an age-old city, the heart of the Demo-cratic Republic of Vietnam, has replied to their redoubled attacks with redoubled courage. Many citizens who lost all they had gained dur-

that the bombing of object-ives in Hanoi incited people to doubt Washington's since-

rity of its most recent pro-posal for discussions on a

funny way of seeking peace by intensified bombings

against North Vietnam and against North Vietnam and barbarous attacks on its ca-pital. World opinion has raised its voice more vigor-ously than over against the criminal raids on Hanoi.

The whole socialist camp.

in solemn declarations, has

sterniy stigmatized the new "escalation" step, and con-

sidered it an odjous means to force the Victnamese peo-ple to lay down arms and surrender to the U.S. ag-

gressors. Many peace-loving governments have openly disapproved of the bombing of Hanoi. In numerous de-

and extension of the war by

the Johnson administration. They have laid bare the shameful hypocritical nature of its new "initiative"

Never before, according to

American and Western press estimates, has Johnson's prestige registered so serious a fall.

Some people, with unsteady voice indeed, have tried to chime in with Washington. Continuing to keep his poli-

cy in line with the Amer-icans' on Vietnam, and de-liberately shutting his eyes

(Continued page 6)

truce extension. To say the least, it is a

ing the few years of peace and even their dear ones resumed their work almost immediately. When the all clear was sour of Hanoi resumed their cus-tomary animation. Right in the evening of the raid, I attended the opening of a Congress of elith teachers. It was held at the scheduled date and hour as if nothing had happened. had bappened.

"The Americans dare not admit the raid. Because they fear the increasing indigna tion and the protests which have been rising everywhere in the world. One must denounce very loudly these cowardly crimes. Vietnam is fighting for all free men. And all free men are dutybound to show still more vigorously their solidarity with her ".

> TEANNE STERN G.D.R. writer

THEY have murdered many women and children, destroyed many houses, schools, hospitals and public buildings. They have even fired at foreign embassies. I saw these cruel and inhuman deeds. I saw dead children

with toys in their hands,

mothers killed with their

sucking habies in their lans.

dertakings reduced to heap of ruins and debris of American rockets in the yards of the

2.0



"This is clearly a gross violation of the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as well as a challenge to world public opinion. But however perfidious the Amercan imperialists may be, they cannot hide their aggressive nature.

"The repested and barbarous American air taids on Hanoi proper and periphery but unmask the American imperialists aggres sors 'peace ' hoay and their frantic thirst for new war crimes in their escalation of their aggressive war against

> TI MAIK Assistant Editor in-Chief of Literary Publishing House, D.P.R. of Korea

VIETNAM COURTER

NGUYEN HUU NGOAN the Cam Ly Dam' gunner

These me sunny afternoon. There was no cloud in the eves uvre dazzled by oblique sun rays; a flight of 6 F.105's the much dam.

Guided by his group com mand and his battery leader, Ngoan sighted his target. The enemy, caught in a violent fire hasten d to drop their bombs. The first ones falling on the nes recouped down on the A-A emplacement, spilling vochet

Nasan telt his left foot wet. B'th at looking down, he knew that the blood was trickling down his thick and contine his His leg was a little stiff, but he was very lucid. So he did who'll supply No 5 with ammunot tell his battery leader about

The planes were always in its gun sight. He fired agairh, Suddenly seized with lever, he cast down a rapid glance and taw a puddle of blood on the platform. Hes left les had again sen stranded a stranter had

knew that several convade had been wounded. His thood and their blood had been shed. Filled with hatred for the enemy, he ignored his pain. He had to inform his battery leader of his wound, but added: "My other leg is uninjured. Let me go on fighting". Our guns were rumbling. The

Our guns were rumbling. The enemy dared not yet come nearer to the dam. They circled sound the A-A emplacement. Ngoan was hit by shell splin-ters on both his legs. H's left leg with three wounds was completely paralyzed, His right leg was badly wounded. The battery and the whole sky whirled round him. He heard the order that enumer No 6 may

He remembered everything. letter to the cell secretary on the to my tast breath to defend the dam". He remembered the fields of his village which had got yearly (we rise crops since the

reservoir Peasants here certainly needed the water from Cam Ly, as his follow villagers need-ed the water from Con Ruong. Thousands of sparks seemed to flash before him. He shut his eyes to put them out and stard the gun sight. Focusing on

From firing position 5, the head of the unit youth organi-zation looking down noticed how Ngoan had been enduring his pain. He was himself hit by ablittee on a shoulder Calu pulling the bit of metal out, shouled: "Let us follow the examble of Compade Masser who, though wounded three ti

shells"; In spite of the smart, his right leg obeyed his head's command "Let's be determined

to wipe out the enemy", Battery 2 spat fire.

mes, has not left his platform. We'll defend Cam Ly lq the last"! All the battery gunners

tass 'Ais the outerly guanters echood his words.

The shoul "We'll defend Cam Ly to the last" brought Ngom renewed strength. He watched the leader's commanding [lag. In a new enemy salvo on the defence morbs, he was hit in his left leg, his chest; a splinter struck his right hand, jerking his arm off the wheel. He total his arm off the wheel. He totals, tel eight wousness, his left leg was insensible, his right leg was usey weath, his hands tope less and less agile. He bled much and grew nery pale, För the second time, the battery leader ordered comrade No 6 to take his place. Hardly had the latter reached the platform when ene-Though tired to death, Ngoan saw them clearly and clearly heard the order. On this enser-gency, he looked at the gun gency, he looked at the gen sight, and acted with the help of his left hand and the three remaining fingers of his right one. On hearing the order: "Fire", he vented his deep hatred on his right foot and the

He fired two salvoes, He hardly heard some one saying ". plane on fire is fleeing west ward", then lost consci He was bandaged and given a

When he came to, he new his brothers in arms still fighting and the dam infact. Two planes and the dawn intect. Two planes, were circling in the ohy, He tried to stand up in voin. Sit-ting by his baltery, he should: "Commendes! Defend the Compeles to the mate who had taben his place, see No. 2. For a year, on this said, he had sugged compeles to the mate who had taben his history emperents against U.S. thirty emperents against U.S. they have been to his combat terreliance to his combat terreliance to his combat terreliance to his combat terreliance to his

THAT afternoon, a wounded soldier was carried on a stretcher to the rear. On his way, he took a little rest with another unit. His timbs were covered with bandages rea with blood. His lips were blood-less. He did not utter a single groan, When asked about his condition, he austmered, weathly smiling: "I'll soon recover, I'll come back to the battery, to defend Cam Ly to the last

As his name was not known in his unit, a movement was in his unit, a movement was launched to emulate the new comers: "Let us learn from the wounded contrade who never growns but longs to come bach and delend the dam'

HUU THO

* An important hydraulic work in Guang Binh province,

Improved form imple-ments turned out by the local workshops of Thanh

Here and

in DRV

There

THE HEALTH SERVICE IS FORGING AHEAD

IN SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATED AREAS

CTARTING from scratch, Liberation health servi ce has now a people's health network down to every ham-let In, the liberated zone, each village has from to to to health workers including aid givers, each district one or two assistant electors and each province from two to

The foremost achievement of the Liberation health service is the satisfactory imprinciple : prophylactic rat than therapeutic. A new way of life has takeh shape and been adopted by everybody however hard the circum stances may be. Everyone tries to carry out, and to remind each other of such pratices as to drink only soiled water, keep one's house and village clean, get vaccinations against cholera, small pox, typhoid fever, give pre and post-natal care to mothers, bring up children with rational methods ...

Another great contribution of the Liberation health' service is to teach the people how to deal with toxic che-micals. At present almost micas. At present almost everybody in the liberated sone has at hand a gause mask, a nylon bood, and a few anti-toxic products. Moreover, with the guidance of the health service, the people have exploited tradi-tional experience to produce anti-toxic products with green bean, gourd, duck-weed con-coction. Another achievement t as been the successful treat ment of hurns from U.S. napalm and white phospho-

the wounds hard coconut pulp braised with onion. Despite countless difficulties due to the American im perialists' aggressive war, the trying by every means to produce drugs and open cour-ses to train cadres. A great part of drugs used in the against malaria, influenza, anaemia, colics, cough, dysentery, purgative, novocaine vitamins C. and Barz Filator serum, anaesthetics, is turn ed out by its Eastern and Western medicine branches To date the liberated zone has six schools to train assist ant doctors and a school for

With the extension of the

nearly 10,000 improved carts, about 20,000 libes and shovels as well as many kinds of labour-saving implements (ten times over the same liberated areas, the health service will make bigger period of last year). estrides forward. Hung Yen province has succeeded in producing a kind of malleable iron to turn out a number of simple machine-parts, rudimentary tools such as hose, cart-

> · Nahe : An province has produced thousands of tens of cement to build irrigation works, animal husbandry farms and storehouses. It has also turned out enough phos-phate and insecticides for its paddy and subsidiary

-SIAI Binh

. In Ha Tinh province, the number of lime-kilns has increased five times as against last year. In some districts all cooperatives have their own lime-kilns. In many places lime-kilns are built underground, thus re-quiring fewer materials and

LOCAL INDUSTRY - BIG reducing eventual losses due STRIDES FORWARD

. Son La province, in the THAI Binh province which has just recorded a paddy yield of over 5 tons per hectage for 1966, made and supplied to the water conservatory teams highlands, has produced ten times as much lime as in 1965, with some districts having more than 100 lime-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

sixth founding an-niversary of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Front's Permanent Repre-sentation in Hanoi has inaugurated an exhibition photos on the South V nam army and people's fight-ing over the last 20 years.

· Also in Hanoi the Viet nam Art Photographers Association has opened as exhibition of artistic photos under the theme 'Produc-tion and fighting in Viet-

· The Hanoi Agricultural College held a graduation ceremony for 483 students of various branches; cultivation animal husbandry, veteria ry, agricultural engineering and agricultural economy Among the new agronomists are 162 southerners, 23 high-landers and 73 women [7th

. The Hanoi College of Pharmacy also held a gradua-tion ceremony for soo phar-macists in various specialities: drug production, bio-

· Representatives of news papers' editorial boards and radio stations in the North and Northwest somes, pro-vinces and districts of other vinces and districts of other mountainous areas held a conference to discuss the orientation and task of the press and radio services aimed at better serving the highlanders and training newsmen, special y those from the national minorities.

• 200 representatives of model units, emulation sighters and leading cadres of oducation have convened a congress to review the achievements of the branch. boost the boost the movement to

• At the beginning of the 1966-1969 school year, North Vietnam counts 3.2 million pupils in general education and one milion pupils in pre-school classes (to general education pupils for the pupils in pre-school classes (to general education pupils for sold pupils for the pupils pupils for the pupils for tary school for 1.6 villages in the plains and for 3 villages in the highlands.

the 22nd duniversary of the establishment of the Vistuam People's Army, General VO NGUYEN GIAP Commander-in-Chief of the V.P.A. and Defence Minister of the D.R.V., delivered an important speech, the main nests of which are as follows:

POR more than 12 years past, the U.S. imperialists have been committing an aggression against South Viet nam through most brutal and crafty nam through most brutal and cratter methods. But they bumped their heads against the 14 million in-domitable and beroic South Viet-namese people, and sustained one defeat after another. In an attempt to make good their bixtor

A T- the reception given on Discember

setbacks in South Vietnam, since early 1965, the U.S. imperialists have been recklessly using their air and naval forces in a war of destruction against North Vietnam openly encroaching upon an indepen-dent and sovereign state, a member of the socialist camp.

The U.S. aggressors hoped to intimidate our people with bombe and bullets but they have met with the matchless courage and the our army and people. They have suffered bitter defeats. Far from being cowed, our people have been all the more determined to defeat the North Vietnamese have risen up in an unprecedented high tide agai the U.S. aggressors, and together with their 14 million comp in South Vietnam pledged them

The heroic North army army and people, venting their hatred on their gun muzzles, have shot down more than 1,000 U.S. sircraft, wiped out or captured many U.S pirates, sunk or damaged many S. warships. The people in all parts of North Vietnam are tiding over couptiess difficulties and hardship and have recorded many successes on noth fronts: in production and in the fighting. In spite of frantic U.S. air raids, under the clearsighted leader ship of the Party and Government, socialist North Vietnam continues to develop its economy and increase its defence potential, and to give all-out support to the heroic struggle of their southern brothers and

On this occasion, allow me once again warmly to congratulate the officers and men of the regular forces, the regional forces, militia, ecif-defence forces, security armed forces and brigades of young vol-uateers on their brilliant exploits

We pay a warm tribute to: The valiant exploits of the officers and men of the heroic Con Co island garrison who have set a lofty example of indomitable spire by fighting off 800 U.S. air and navy attacks and firmly defending

the outpost of the country The beroism of our Air Defence units which include such famous battalions as Nguyen Viet Xuau's which has downed or American

Our young but gallant missile units, a battalion of which has downed 23 U.S. planes;

NORTH VIETNAM ARMY AND POPULATION'S

GLORIOUS SUCCESS IS THAT OF THE

UNDAUNTEDNESS OF OUR PEOPLE

Our eir force, a company of which has shot down at aircraft including Thunderchiefs and Phantoms, of th U.S. air force and navy; Our staunch nevy, a group of

which has co-operated with other units in sinking U.S. boats and downing a dozen U.S. aircraft; Our engineering and transport units which under a shower of bombs

and bullets has clung valiantly to roads and landing stages and ports and maintained the traffic open Our militie and guerille units cesses in production, in the fighting. in serving the fighting, in preserving order and security and in building

fighting villages; All other units "Determined to win" in our army, our People's Se-curity and our Brigade of Young Volunteers to Fight U.S. Aggressors, for National Salvation which have been promoting with their evaluity the people and their armed forces.

On this this occasion, on behalf of the officers and men of the people's armed forces, I warmly bail and thank our local cadres and compatriots in every part of the country who have been helping the people's armed forces in a brother and closely cooperating with them in defeating the U.S. aggressors.

Our just struggle whose victory is certain has increasingly enjoyed the wide and strong sympathy and support of the world's peoples. We sincrely thank the brother socialist ountries and the progressive people in the world including the American people, who have been encouraging and helping our people defeat the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war.

The glorious success of the North Vietnamese army and population is that of the bravery and the undeun edness of our people, of the correct line of the Party headed by esteemed President Ho Che Minh, and of the determination of our armed forces and people to fight and to

Amidst the flames of the resistance war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, our socialist North has become stronger as it fights and is now stronger and steedier than ever. Obviously, the North has been worthy of the confidence of our as the great and steady rear capable of foiling every scheme of war expansion of the U.S. imperialists and carrying our people's fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory.

ON the soil of Vietnam, in the South, an unusually great occurrence has been happening: the 14 million Southern compatriots side by side with their patriotic armed forces, have been inflicting defeats on U.S. imperialism. the chieftain of imperialism, which has committed \$ 000 000 professional U.S., satellite and puppet troops to the war there.

The U.S. aggressors themselves acknowledge that they have to face a staunch people, a valuant and seasoned army, and that they can no longer rely on the demoralized and disorganized puppet troops The White House and the Pentagon have admitted that they cannot win militarily Describing U.S. losing posture, American public opinion has spoken of U.S. imperialism riding a dead horse in South Vietnam.

Having lost all confidence in victory, the U.S. aggressors hope however to e-cape a bitter failure. We hold that in sending big expeditionary forces to the South of our country, the American imperialists here unleashed the most barbarous wer of aggression in the 20th century and committed the greatest political and strategical blunder, that they have suffered setbacks and are doomed t. complete failure.

We warmly hall our competriots and the L.A.F. fighters of heroic South Vietnam, the patriotic, valiant and skilled fighters who have achie extraordinary exploits and frustrated U.S. aggressive plans one after another, adding lustre to the heroic traditions of the Vietnamese people

THE American aggressors are suf-fering heavy defeats in both parts of our country, but they are obstinate as to introduce more troops in the South and sten up their air raids on the North expand their aggressive war; at the same time they trumpet their "peace negotiation" hoaz in order to cover their aggressive scheme and

Significant enough are their recent raids on the populous quarters of Hanoi.

.. The U.S. aggressors are seeking avery brutal and vicious trick to force our people into submission. But as President Ho Chi Minh has said, for the defence of the independence of the Fatherland and for the tulfilment of our obligation to the onobles struggling against U.S. imperialism, our peoble and army, united like one man, will resolutely fight till complete victory, whatever the sacrifices and hardships may be".

Never before has the position of the Vietnamese people been to steady and their force so abundant as today. We have instice determination and

the strength of solidarity of the entire people and entire army, a correct political and military line, and moreover enjoy the sympathy and great and valuable support of the fraternal squalist countries and the whole progressive mankind. No mai tenhow many more troops the U.S. aggressors may bring in and to whatever extent they may escalate their war, our people in both zones are determined to fight and are sure to defeat them.

R ESISTANCE to U.S. aggression, for national salvation, is the greatest task of our people and also a great internationalist duty. We do not only light for the inde-pendence and unity of our Fether-land but also for the security of the socialist camo, for the independence of other nations and for peace in Asia and the world.

The Vietnamese people has the glorious tradition of defeating the cruellest aggressors. At present our historic task is to defeat the American imperialists, the ferocious aggressors in the 20th century. Full of confidence in us and proud our people have enthusiastically ded to President's Ho Chi Minh's appeal; united as one man, they surmount all difficulties and make all sacrifices in order to fulfil the great historic task of defeating the American aggressors, defend the north and liberate the South for the eventual reunification of the Fa-

Since they came into being, the Vistnamese people's armed forces together with the entire people have been entrusted with the mission of fighting three imperialisms. We have defeated Japanese fasci-m. We have trounced French imperialism backed by the American interventionists. Today, in the sacred resistance for national independence and reunifica-tion, 'ar people's armed forces are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the South Vietnam Liberation forces and closely unite with our compatriots in the whole country to defeat the U.S. aggressors, to be worthy of being the storm troops in the struggle for national salvation, the heroic army of a heroic people, true to the people and the vercoming may difficulty and defeat



ing any enemy.

VIETNAM COURIER

SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. 6th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY WORLD PROGRESSIVE FORCES

PARTY and state leaders of the Soviet ! of the Soviet Union, the P.R. of China and many socialist countries man of the Neo Lao Haksat the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, Massamba Debat, Secretary General of the National Movement Revolutionary Movement sent mes-ages welcoming the Vietnamese people in the past six years, under the leader-ship of the South Vietnam N.I.L and condemning U.S. aggression in Vietnam

The Permanent Secretariat the Afro-As an People's Solidarity Organisation, International Chemists' Trade Union, the World Peace Council. International Union of Students and many international organisations, international have also sent messages of

LINUS PAULING

DROFLSSOR L. Pauling.

P a well-known American Chemistry and Peace Nobel Prize winner has recently

made a statement to the Nouvel

these of chemical and biological weapons by the U.S. government

" The alluston to Vietnam

of an armament less thought

of the toologica' and chemical weapons used by my country

in Cutnum There also public

opinion is misled; gases which

tury or causing temporary

paralysis, have a disastrous bi-

ological effect on the patients the aged and the children A

present, there are l'utnamess environs who die not only be-

cause of napalm or phosphorus bamles but of gases. Two Amer-

tran biologists specialized in

John Edsel and Mathey Mis-selson have demonstrated that in

a betation argued by prominent

said. " induces me to speak

in South Vietnam.

AND OTHER AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

congratulation or issued the D.R.V. statements supporting the

The statement of the World Peace Council read: "The South Vietnam N.F.L. is the legal and genui Vietnamese people. The recognition of the South Vietnam N.F.L. is an urgent and extremely important obligation which is of vital importance for all govern-ments".

the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro Asian People's Solidarity Organisation de-clared its total support to Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. salvation, to the 5-point statement of the South Vietnam N.F.L. and the 4-point stand of the Covernment of

The message sent by the victories which have been achieved by the Vietnamese people at the price of heroic sacrifices are those of all nations in the world".

Different forms of action in support of the N.F.L. such as meetings, celebrations statements and meaages, were also used by various mass organisations patriotic organisations of the socialist countries and coun-tries in Africa. Asia, Latin America and Europe.

In Paris, the Committee of the Americans for an end to the war in Vietnam greeted the N. F. L. and reaffirmed that there were many Americans who supported the right of independence of the Vietnamese people and demanded that the U.S. Government should recognize the N.F.L. as legal and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

Large numbers of people in Moscow on Dec. 20 held a meeting to mark this day. festival was organized on December 23 night for the same purpose

In response to the "Week of Solidarity with Vietnam" (beginning on December 15) commemorate the Front's foundation anniversary, all the capitals of the Republics of the U.S.S.R. have held meetings condemning aggression in Vietnam.

On December to evening in Peking a reception was held by Vice Premier Chen Vi on the occasion of the

Feont's founding anniversary Front's founding anniversary. In the afternoon of Dec. 20, an exhibition showing that "the Victnamese people wil surely win" was opened at the Peking Exhibition Hali.

On Dec. 24, 80,000 people in Kwang Tung, and 50,000 in Yunnan held meetings to commemorate the N.F.L. foundation day.

Following a mass - rally held in Warsaw on December 16. large numbers of demonstrators marched to the U. S. embassy, carrying slogans demanting an end to the U.S. barbarous acts in Vietnam and the with drawal, of U.S. troops.

A security unit of the German D. R. on Devito held a meeting and dorted a resolution cond-maing U.S.
aggression of South Vietnam
and lauding the valiant
struggle of the South Vietnam
L.A.F. and population. 300
men of this unit donated blood and a oon marks (G.D.R. currency) in support

Demonstrations took place in Algiers on Dec. 20. The crowd held aloft the South Vietnam N.F.L. flag and shouted, "Johnson, the marderer" in front of the U.S. embassy.

In Oran, after the meeting commemorating the N.F.L. founding anniversary, on Dec., 25, the demonstrators Dec. 25, the demonstrators besieged the U.S. consulate.

In Guiana, on Dec. 20, the Embassy was besieged by the crowd

In Texas, on Dec. 25, 100 persons demonstrated at a locality 2 miles from Johnson's ranch aga not his war policy. Meanwhile 5 members of an American Nazi organization held a niteous coun

ter demonstration Id Belgium in commemor ation of the founding anniversary of the N.F.L., the inhabitants of Mons organized on Dec. 20, 1966, a torchlight procession covering supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese propie against U.S. aggress on and demand-ing the withdrawal of U.S.

troops from South Vietnam. The Liberature South Viet-

In Amsterdam, on Dec. 15. one artists and ore youth held a meeting con-temp the U.S. way in Vietnam

Condemn U.S. Crimes Against South Vietnam Population DENOUNCES, U.S. AND HENCHMEN'S SCHEME OF " Johnson has become a true MERGING KOONG LE TROOPS INTO RIGHTWING TROOPS

> the Victuam war are not th combitants but the civilians. by toxic products and gases used, the civilian population. the women, the patients, the children and the aged die of intexication or of hunger ...

> > the French)

PROFESSOR W. Pepper. and Study Centre on Pediatrics at the Mercy Christian College in New York, has written for the the magazine Ramparts an article about the children killed and wounded in the war in South Vietnam, and spoke of the results of his overtigation at a press con ference

atraid of a nuclear way, my ought not to forget this chemical be the kind of war in the future Most dangrous gases include fluorophosphate. They cause paralysis and cost very little. The United States has big reserves of these gases. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are earmarked for experiments to produce still more powerful weapons: botulinic toxins, virus
of vellow fever and its va-

children '

TO THE READER We are aware that

there is much room for improvement in the rording of our paper We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your sug-gestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

dictator and he lies when he seems fit. The main melius

(Retranslated from

"An enquiry early this year", he said, "tevealed that owing to the American war in South Vietnam about killed and 750,000 wounded. This figure is now below the truth. Therefore one cannot accept the official figures made public by the American headquarters and Saigon to up the truth. They only admit several thousands of civilians killed including

Professor Pepper also dis-closed that the figures he put forward had been confirmed by Campbell, a former Canadian member in the International Commission in Vietnam. The American use of napalm alone, be pointed out has accounted for tens of thousands of victims

AFP, Dec. 23, 1966

KHAMSOUK KECLA board and base from which to

ON December 8, Kham-souk Keols souk Keola, Minister of Public Health, Ac-ting Minister for Foreign Alfairs of the Tripartite Na-tional Union Government and leader of the Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces released a statement which clearly

pointed out:
'This scheme aims at streng. thening the armed forces of the Lao Rightning and transforming the areas controlled by Koong Le troops into a spring-

the Plain of Jars under the control of the Neo Lao Hahsat and the Lao patriolic and moutralist forces The merging of Koong Le coops in the Rightwing troops Prince Souvanna Phouma,

on U.S. orders, shows that he himself, has been completely masterminded by the U.S. imperialists ! The statement called or

diers in the Koong Le army to realize this perfidious manœuvre of the U.S. imperialists and the Lao Right wing and, for the interests o their fatherland, their people and themselves, take every measure to oppose the merging.

directly and actively in the

U.S. imperialists' and their flunkey's aggression of Cam-bodia.

The dispatch of South

Korean troops to the border-land near the frontier of

Cambodia, a neutral country constitutes a brazen en-croachment on the U.N. Charter and on all interpa-

Nous from CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA CUTS OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET AUTHORITIES

THE Foreign Ministry of Cambodia on December 21 informed the South Korean consulate in Phnom Penh that all relations bet-ween the Cambodian Government and the Seoul puppet authorities will be cut as from December 27, 1960 and the South Korean Con sulate general must withdraw all its personnel from the Cambodian territory the sooner the better.

Cambodian Information Mipistry released a communiqué condemning the recen brazen declaration of the South Korean Defence Minister that South Korean troops could be sent at any time to the demilitarized zone of Victnam and to areas near the Cambodian border

The above said statement shows clearly that the South Korean puppet authorities are prepared to participate tional laws aiming at ma acring the Khmer people. THE WARMONGERS... (Continued from page 3)

the Foreign Office Brown has attempted to deny the U.S. crimes and bluffs. He claimed in the Commons that it was the "Commons that it was the "Communist leaders," who sought to pro-tract the war in Vietnam and had to be held responsible for the damage caused to the civilian population in North Vietnam. In such the British leaders

ponsible for the victims of the Luftwaffe's rairs on Coand London in World

Knowing whom they are dealing with, the Vietnamese people also know that they have to do in face of the American imperalists' new war plans and new "prace farce. More then ever they rest assured of the unequi-vocal approval and powerful support of the socialist countries, of the peace and jus-tree loving people all over the world.

QUANG LOI VIETNAM COURIER PRESS OPINION

A HOPELESS WAR

THE year of the Horse icans will lose more and more - 1966 - witnessed bit-ter failures of the Americans in their aggressive government has tried reate an atmosphere of over the western in Vietnam, the press has drawn a rather gloomy and dark picture on the present and future fate of Jolins in's war. Below are

COMBAT - Dec. 14 1966 (From New York).

TIRS and stars twinkled carols, bells and trumpets ring, Christmas in full swing. "But this year the Americans do not believe in Santa

"They no laneer believe in a military victory in Vietnam,

"The official tune is that the war will be long, very long, hard, costly in money and lives, and that the Amer-

O Tran Van Van, head of the opposition in the so-called "Constituent

Assembly " was murdered by Thieu-Ky. The news provok

ed such a stir in Saigon that

press conference where the

assassin and witnesses were heard, and laid the responsi-

bility for the crime on the

But all those who had

witnessed the scene said that

nd not that little one-eyed

revealed that Thieu-Ky had

the murderer was a tall man

fellow produced in public On the other hand, it was

Liberation Armed Forces.

Thieu Ky did their best to

" But this year the Americans do not believe in Santa Claus, even when he dispuises him self as L. Jahnson and they know that Christmas promises will not last loneer than New

"Too many contradictory statements, too many unhonous ed prom.ses and too many hopes of peace and victory followed by a new "escalation", have made them disillusioned and incredulous as if a ditei heeps them apart from Wash

THE NEW YORK TIMES Nov. 26-27, 1966.

TN Washington, they worry about a President of the U.S. not sleeping becau-U.S. not steeping occau-ze, his men are flying risky missions over North Vietnam. In Saigon they worry about the chiefs of the villages understandably but still unfortunately refusing to risk sleeping in their hamlets at night.

" ... The Americans in Viel-

tribunal, fearing that the builets in Van's body would not be the same size and

make as those in the exhibi-

In order to boodwink public

opinion, Thieu-Ky submitted

to a drastic censorship all

pressmen with Van's wife; the latter cast doubt on the crims and maintained that

press articles on this murder,

especially interviews

BETWEEN

GANGSTERS

imbalience as a symblom also shaky resulte.

way, are more weary of the conflict than people at home... Almost every soldier, from private to colonel, counts the days until his year of duly here expires and most civilians echo the doubts and conjusions Americans at home along

is on the verge of "breaking the bach" of the enemy's main cone units, no senior military mes in Vietnam makes any such

because we spent so much of the year on search-and-destroy. As a result, 80 per cent of the population is still influenced

nam interpret Washington's

pasaful process of rooting the list Cong out of the selected ... Americans here in

FOR the first time since he came to pour three he came to power three years ago, President Johnson will spend sad year-end holidays, Deeply centerned over the gloomy prospects of the Vietnam war and anxious about the 'cross of confidence tion, he now sees the banne

NEWSWEEK- Dec. 5, 1006

IN fact, though some stra-tegists in the U.S. have claimed that the U.S.

" Says one senior off Our plans for 1966 call for clear operations which we weren't able to proceed, with

the publication of her letters and telegrams breaking Van's death to their children in France was forbidden and

France was forbidged and the papers Victuam Guardian and Saigon Bost which men-tioned it will closed down. Van's family refused to re-ceive Thieu-Ky coming to award Van a medal posthu-

on Dec. 27 Plan Quang Dan, another leader of the

AFP Dec. 18, 1060 (from

structure'

with his family, he tentured out only to, go to mid-night mass at a pearby Roman catholic church with numbers

the Viet Cong infen -

" And, indeed Westmoreland"

plans for next year cell for a greatly stepped up effort in revolutionary development a euphrmism for the slove at

his tamily and Hollywood house guest George Hamilton. US. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT - Dec. 5. 1981 THE year now approaching is to be a veneral one in the Verlam war afteredy, the questions are heard over and over Are of dissidence raised within his Democratic Party. we riding a dead horse in Vietnam? Is it a hopeliss war?

"To thete political and diplomatic problems one must add a decrease in the prosper inferunners of a stabilization in the unprecedented economi boom which has marked the country is still shredding. Social progress is held in tight rein. After all these years, the American economy over the las SIX YEARS "

UPI - Dec. 26,1966

"RESIDENT Johnson today faces another week of stuggering pro-blems that were unlikely to end

opposition group in the "Constituent Assembly"

also fell a victim to an at-

exploded and destroyed his car but he was injured only.

Commenting on this news Reuler wrote that the assassi-

nation of Tran Van Van had

given rise to a strong reac-

tion in Saigon and was re

cognized as a political murder

and not a terrorist act of

the Viet Cong; the police

Vietcong terrorist as Van's

There are many indications

that the settlements of ac-

gangsters are but to begin

concected the story

murderer

RESPONDING TO THE N.F. L

"Biggest of the burdens was the Victnam war, considered now intractable with no end in

sight. There also were decisions

on the budget, taxes and his political party's popularity

for his capbetaid histiday public appearances of the past Spend-ing an unusually quiet Christmas day at his ranch

" After all these yours, the

The political falms of the

war against the guerrillas in the countryside has not yet

stoicism are recognited as for-undable enemies to the Amer-

" 1'setnamere letharev and

wherevillal of tuctory does not

seem to exist.

soun effort ...

decline

(Continued from page 1)

- On December 5, in Ba Ria, an unit of U.S. Armoured Regiment is supporting a unit of puppet Division to raiding Chau Duc district sustained great losses; 13 M.113 armoured cars and M.41 tanks were destroyed, M.41 tanks were destroyed, 2 helicopters downed and over 20 Yanks killed.

In Nha Be district (out-skirst of Saigon) the regional skirst of bargon) the regional army and guerillas on De-cember 3 launched a surprise attack on a U.S. unit ea-campement during an enemy raid on this region: 73 G.I's were wiped out.

- On Dec. 2, the regional cepted a detachment of U.S. 1st Air Mobile Cavalry sions raiding Hoai An diskilling joo U.S.

- In Thua Thien province, the L.A.F. on Dec. 21 stormthe L.A.F. on Dec. 21 stormed an enemy position in Phong Dien district, north-west of Hue; puppet security Company 915 was wiped out and the liberated area, north of this province enlarged.

- In Lam Dong province on December to, an enemy encampment at Blao, on the Saigon-Dalat highway, was attacked by the L.A.F. The mortar shelling of the U. S. commanders' billets and puppet troops' offices resulted in 74 enemies kill-ed and 85 wounded, accord-ing to initial reports.

- In Quang Tri (northern-most part of South Viet-nam), the local armed force overran on Dec. 19 night a post on the road from the provincial capital to Cua Viet. Another post, some 8km viet. Another post, some 8km southeast of the town, was also rated. The enemy suf-fered 90 casualties in these two battles.



Booliv - Irah : a most efficient means to defend. South Vistnamess villages

RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L.'s APPEAL, THE L.A.F. :

- WIPED OUT 1 U.S. COMPANY AND 9 PUPPET RANGER COMPANIES NEAR CU CHI (Dec. 21-)
- PUT OUT OF ACTION & PUPPET COMPANIES WEST OF SAIGON (Dec. 17)
 - KNOCKED OUT 1 U.S. COMPANY, ROUTED 1 PUPPET RANGER COMPANY (Dec. 12)
- ATTACKED CA MAU AIRFIELD, WIPED OUT 110 ENEMY TROOPS, COMPLETELY DESTROYED 10

A CCORDING to L.P.A., on December 21, 1 brought down 5 choppers, American company and 2 pupper companies airborne 138 armoured cars and heavily 2 puppet companies airborne to an area near Highway 1. in Cu Chi district, about 40km northwest of Saigon, solve northwest of Saigon, were seatly wiped out by the regional troops and guerillas in a two hours fight. Two helicopters were shot on the spot. The battleground the spot. The battleground was in the hands of the L.A.F. until the next mor-

HELICOPTERS (Dec. 15)

About 15km south of the above-mentioned battlefield, the L.A.F. on December 15 knocked out pupper Companies 1 and 3, of Battalion 3. Regiment 49, Division 25, near Han Nghia provincial capital. They shelled the C.P. of the Han Nghia and Due Hox military sectors, and the sectors of the secto . About rskm south of the

Within the Inst fortnight of December 1906, in the same province, 5 other conin the names of enemy troops were nut out of action.

On December 12 night, the L.A.F. neatly wiped pupper companies 1 and puppet companies t ar Battalion 4, of the regiment near Duc Hoa. same

On December pupper ranger company and pupper ranger company and I company of civil guards were wiped out on Road 7 (from Hep. Hox to Hau Ngha).

— On December 2, civil guard Company 478 was enocked out on Tan Tru—Tan

On Dec. 11, in an ambush on Suoi Da Loe Ninh road, 15km noitheast of Tay Ninh the L.A.F. wiped out t. U.S. company and badly mauled puppet. Ranger Company puppet Ranger Company 118 after a 30 minutes fight. The enemy had too deaths and left a big quantity of weapons and military equipment which fell in the hands of the L, A. F.

Before and after this battle. Before and after rain battie, the regional troops and guerillas closed in on the enemy from Dec. 9 to 14; they killed or wounded 60 damaged 5 others.

OTHER L. A. F. VICTORIES

AT 5. 15 a.m. on Dec. 15, the guerillas infiltrated into the Ca Mau helicop-ter parking field (Southern-most part of Nam Bo), des-troyed 10 helicopters and put out of action many sol-The helicopters coming to the rescue wantonly fired at their own troops, thus enemy casualties to 110.

- In Sa Dec provincia capital, 120km southwest of Saigon, the L.A.F. attacked a puppet battalion C.P. Regiment 13. Infantry Divivirtually wiped out Company 4. killed or wounded over 100 poppet soldiers, and captured

7 others.
Two days later, 4 U.S.
patrol boats were attacked
on the Mekong river. Two
were heavily damaged, and many G.I.'s killed or wound-

In My Tho province, m southwest of Sargon

on the night of Dec. 14, the regional troops and guerillas knocked out of action civil guard Company 109 defend-ing Highway 4, 3km east of Cai Lay.

An enemy post in Long My district. Can Tho province, 180km southwest of Saigon was stormed by the LAFs on December 8 night. The province in the saign southwest of the third part of the saign southwest control of the saign southwest control of upper tragers in clading the company commander who was also chief mader who was also chief and post were completely with a post were completely with the saign saign

(Continued base 2)

Up to Dec. 29, 1966

1.618 U.S. Aircraft Were

Downed in North Vietnam

* THE N.F.L.; SOLE GENUINE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION

Activities of the N.F.L. in the World

- N.F.L. permanent representation bureaux in foreign countries: 16.

-- International organizations to which the F.N.L. and its organizations are affiliated: 11.

- International organization central committees to which the N.F.L. and its organizations are affiliated:

- N.F L. and its organizations' delegations to foreign countries: 100. namely:

1961: 1 (East Europe). 1962: 10 (East Europe: 3, Asia: 5, Africa: 1, Latin America: 1).

1963: 16 (Rast Europe: 3, Asia: 7, Africa: 4, Latin

1964: 21 (East Europe: 8, Asia: 11, Latin America:

1965: 27 (East Europe: 5, Asia: 7, Africa: 5, Latin America: 3, Arab countries: 2, West Europe: 5). 1966 : 25 (Socialist countries : 14, nationalist countries : 3, capitalist countries; 9)

- N.F.L. and its organizations' delegations taking part in international, continental and national conferences in the world: 125 (1961: 1 1962: 7, 1964: 14, 1964: in the world: 125 (1961: 1 1962: 7, 1963: 14, 1964: 21, 1965: 23, 1966: 59)

- N.F.L. central committee delegations : 13

. - N.F.Is. organizations' delegations: 114

Trade Union delegations Women's delegations Jurists' delegations Haddhist delegations

Youth delevations Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee delegations Journalists' delegations Scientists' delegations Students' delegations

Peace Committee delegations Economic delegations Citiematographic delegations

South Vietnam Patriotic Catholics' Association

SAIGON WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF THE YANKEES

A CCORDING to gener by Dec. 15, 1,000 workers representing 79 trade unions in Sargon hild a CCORDING to Reuter on representing 79 trade unions in Saigon hild a meeting to protest against the presence of U.S. troops in the city, which had resulted in inflated cost of living and food chortage, badly affecting the lives of all atrata of

In a communique to the puppet Thieu-Ky Administraon, they demanded greater curity for the Vietnamese living in the Saigon area and

emoval of U.S. troops from the city.

On Drc. 16, UPI reported that many trade unions representing hundreds of thousands of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the saign o posing a threat to the lives of Vietoamese citizens because, in their opinion, G.I.'s were "hooligans and ruffans" and their "actions

violated the bonour, the li and the interest of the Vict-namese people". They de-manded that commanders of On Drc. 16, UPI reported manded that commanders of U.S. and satellite forces "acknowledge their respon-sibility "and "punish undis-ciplined soldiers".

The petition deplored American labour practices American labour practices and demanded that U.S. firms "respect local labour regulaand labour unions", hould be recalled that early this month, U.S. com-manders at Saigon post bad arbitrarily dismissed hunarbitrarily dismissed hun-dreds of workers. This had triggered an unyielding struggle by the workers.

Saigon workers did not stop at that. In their peti-tion, they demanded that the U.S. and its satellites respect Vietnam's sovereignty and immediately balt such ille-gal action as the arrest of Vietnamese citizens by

The petitioners warned that they would hold protest de-monstrations in the streets if their demands were ignored.

This is not for the first time that in their struggle, workers of Sasgon and the reat of South Vietnam have put forward such important slogans. Last May Day, Sa-gon workers turned out into the streets and shouted slo-gans against the U.S. aggres-sive war, for the safeguard gans against the U.S. aggressive war, for the safeguard of national sovereignty, against the puppet dictators and for improvement of living conditions.

The damaging effects of The damaging effects of the economic crisis resulting from the aggressive war and the presence of the U.S. ex-peditionary force and satellite peditionary force and satellite troops, the gross encroach-ment by MG.I.'s upon the everyday life of the people, and especially the territorial occupation which violates national sovereignty and the massacre in cold blood of the people can only lead to reso lute struggle by the workers right in areas temporarily der enemy control.

Predictably, their final say will be "Yankees, Go home!". after having demanded the removal of G. I.'s out of Saigon.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SAIGON

N December 26, 1066, 5,000 dockers in Saigon struck, bringing the unloading of goods, including military equipment, to a standstill, according to Westera reports.

Armed with clubs and adgels, the strikers picketed the wharves.

This resolute tion was aimed at protesting against the U.S. military authorities for arbitrarily sacking 600 Vietnamese dockers and tak ing absurd "security

AP reported that the strikers had opposed the use of G.I's to unload the freight, which robbed the workers of their means of living. They voiced their determination not to handle any unloading work.

The strike has paralysed 26 vessels full of goods, including military equip-ment. The workers said that this strike would go on until their demand- were met, and ports in South Vietnam for a